

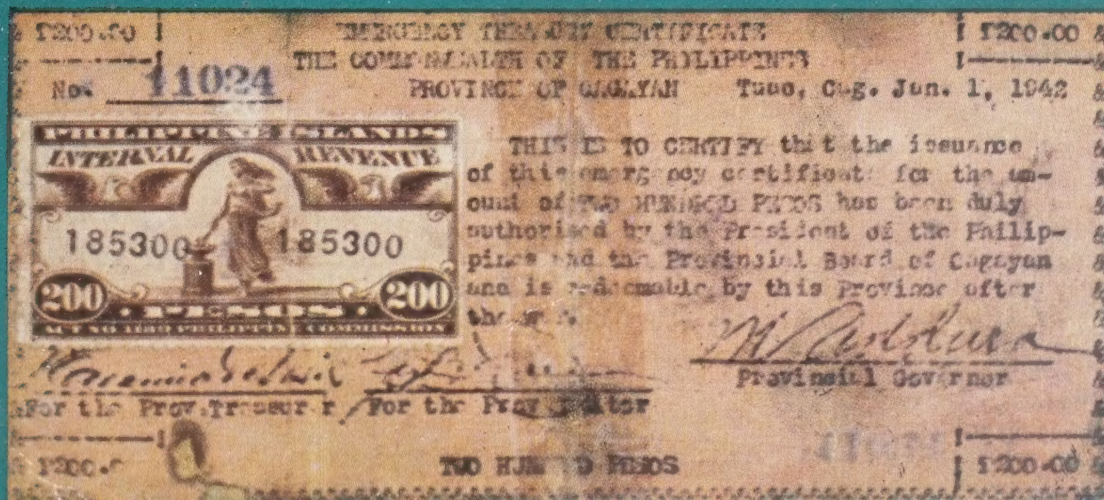
BARRILLA

THE CENTRAL BANK MONEY MUSEUM QUARTERLY

VOL. II

JULY 1975

NO. 3



COMPLIMENTARY COPY



BARRILLA

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Published quarterly by the Central Bank Money Museum under BSMM Permit
No. GP-74-0123. Individual copies: ₱7.00; Foreign: \$1.50

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Cover features a P200 note, the rarest of the Cagayan wartime currency, below the map of the issuing province. For details on the printing of the most colorful Philippine Resistance currency of WW II, refer to p. 138.

EDITORIAL

Barrilla is privileged to feature in the Paper Money Section of this issue an extensive interview with Undersecretary of Agrarian Reform Ernesto V. Valdes on the resistance currency of Cagayan. **Barrilla's** editors were fortunate in making his acquaintance and in discovering by chance that he was the moving spirit behind what might be considered the two most colorful issues of World War II Philippine resistance currency.

The saga he has to recount is one of extreme danger, incredible hardship and almost matter-of-fact heroism. That was a time when the odds were very much in favor of the invading armies and against the patriotic defenders. In the light of recent attempts, particularly on American TV, to whitewash certain war criminals of World War II, Secretary Valdes' narration is a sobering reminder of what the struggle was all about, but done in such a manner as not to reopen old wounds.

There has been some discussion in the numismatic or, more properly, the notaphilic literature about distinguishing between emergency and guerrilla currency in the Philippines at the time. From the facts brought out in the interview, it is evident that it is not easy to make such a clear-cut distinction. The Central Bank Money Museum comprehends them both under the rubric "Resistance Currency".

There is much in the interview which does not directly touch on the issue of currency as such. Although these passages lengthen the text somewhat, they have been allowed to stand because they give an idea of the conditions under which the Cagayan-Apayao guerrilla forces operated in the dark early period of World War II and are valuable historical reminiscences. The issuance of currency was only one facet of the operations of the Cagayan guerrillas. An idea of their other operations, of the food they ate and even of the songs they sang, helps to put it in context and to give the reader a faint idea of what it felt like in Cagayan and Apayao in 1942 and 1943.

SULU COINS

by

Cesar Adib Majul

Prof. Majul has been on the faculty of the University of the Philippines since 1948. He served as Dean of the University College (1961-66) and Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences (1969-71). He also served on the Board of Regents of the University of Mindanao between 1961 and 1962. He has received various meritorious awards for historical writing, including the "Republic Heritage Award" in 1961, and the "Distinguished Scholar Award" from the U.P. in 1968. He has written many essays on Islam which have been translated into Arabic and published in Beirut. His major works include "The Political and Constitutional ideas of the Philippine Revolution", and "Muslims in the Philippines".

The earliest known Chinese accounts on direct trade between the Chinese and the Sulus belong to the Yuan dynasty (1278-1368). During the rise of Malacca in the fifteenth century, Sulu intimately participated in the Southeast Asia trade. After the fall of Malacca to the Portuguese in 1511, Sulu began to have closer commercial links with Brunei, Makassar, and the Moluccas. However, it was during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, when Brunei's northeastern possessions in Borneo passed on to Sulu's hands, that a dramatic acceleration in trade between Sulu and other nations commenced.

The Sulu territorial possessions in Borneo were rich in gold, pearls, tortoise-shells, camphor, gum, bezoar, birds-nest, wax, and so on, which were very much in demand by European merchants. In addition to the above products, the Chinese also came to Sulu to get staples like beche-de-mer, shark fins, and seaweed. Trade was carried on by barter, a system

which all parties found inconvenient in proportion to the increase in the volume of trade.

Around the 1760's, British traders started to come to Sulu in relation to their China trade. A difficulty they encountered was the lack of a specific currency as a universal standard. At this time, the people of Sulu normally used a Chinese cotton cloth (from 35 to 40 feet) which was valued at a Spanish dollar at that time as a standard. Another standard was palay. However, not infrequently, Spanish currency was used as a standard.

Actually, even before the arrival of the British, there were already copper and tin coins minted in Sulu. The first sultan asserted to have Sulu currency minted in the realm was 'Azim-ud-Din (popularly known to the Spaniards as Alimudin and to some Sulus as Aghamudin). In 1735, his aged father, Badar-ud-Din, proclaimed him sultan of Tawi-Tawi. In the next year, Jolo datus invited him to come to Bauang (Jolo) and establish his capital



FIG. 1

there. His seal as sultan bears the year 1148 Anno Hejira or 1735 Christian Era (Fig. 1). In 1748, due to a political struggle with a brother and other powerful datus, he left for Zamboanga from where he went to Manila. He was well treated at first and showered many gifts by the Spanish colonial government. Due to later misunderstandings, intrigues, and so on, he ended up being mistrusted by the Spaniards who actually wanted to use him for their imperial designs on Zamboanga and Sulu. Imprisoned for some time, he was given some relative freedom in 1761. When the British invaded the Philippines the next year, they also tried to use the Sultan for their own purposes. They brought him back to Sulu early in 1764 where in June he was formally reinstated to the throne. In 1774, tired of affairs of State, he abdicated in favor of his favorite son Muhammad Isra'il.

The assertion that 'Asim-ud-Din was the first sultan to have introduced Sulu coinage is quite credible since upon his accession to the throne he had definite and elaborate plans to give his realm all

the visible characteristics of a state like an official language, a well-organized judicial system, a system of education, diplomatic relations with European powers, etc. During his youth he was well traveled since he had studied in a Qur'anic school in Java and had even gone to China at least once on a "tribute" mission for his father who was a shrewd trader. He knew both Malay and Arabic well.

Knowing that the Borneo possessions were a source of great wealth to himself and the realm, 'Azim-ud-Din had, more than once, tried to assert his sovereignty over the different peoples there and put them under the governance of his trusted datus. He has decided to put his principality on a sound economic base. All these would naturally lead him to be sensitive to the need for a Sulu currency. It is not known how widespread his coins were. His stay away from his realm for more than a decade as well as his travails had actually served as formidable obstacles to all his plans at reform. There is however the possibility that the coins he minted were intended for limited use and mainly utilized for prestige and commemorative purposes.



OBV.



REV.

FIG. 2A



FIG. 2B

The coin of 'Azim-ud-Din, in common with many coins struck by Muslim rulers over the world, has at least three characteristics: the name of Allah or a pious word or formula, a regnal name, and the ruler's date of accession. (Fig 2A & 2B). In one of its sides is clearly seen a stylistic rendition of the word "Allah", the Arabic word for God (Fig. 3). The sign "م" is probably a stylized rendition of "س" the Arabic word for year. The date in the coin is 1148 A.H. (1735)

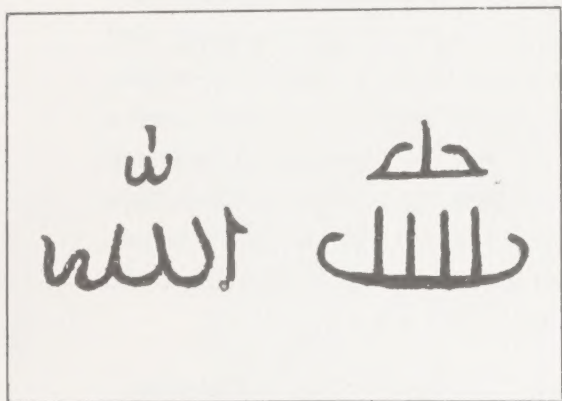


FIG. 3

Sharaf-ud-Din, also known as Sharif-ud-Din, a son of 'Azim-ud-Din, also issued copper coins. He ruled from 1791 to 1808 and died at a very ripe old age. He was known as a good merchant and respected by European traders as a fair businessman. With his father, he spent many years at Manila. He appeared to have minted quite a number of coins with the result that not a few have been found as far as Brunei. His coins bear the year 1206 A.H. (1791 Christian Era), the year he ascended the throne. (Fig. 4A) Undoubtedly he used his father's coin as a model. However, the word "Allah" had become so stylized that people thought it was meant to represent a boat. Moreover, the design over the word "Allah" now bears close resemblance to the royal umbrella design found in some Brunei coins. (Fig. 4B).



FIG. 4A



OBV.






REV.

FIG. 4B



Fig. 5

The date of Sharaf-ud-Din's coins had been, in the past, read erroneously as 1204. This is because the number four in Arabic "  " closely resembles the number six "  ". Actually the minting of the number was not very accurate. But certainly Sharaf-ud-Din started to reign in 1206 A.H., as clearly evidenced by his seal, where the number six "  " is clearly seen as such. (Fig. 5.)

Sultan Shafirullah (Datu Sakilan), a son of Sharaf-ud-Din, is also known to have ordered the minting of coins. They bear the year 1237 A.H. (1821 C.E.), the year he started to reign. He had a very short reign and was noted for his piety and lack of political ambition. However, in his younger days he was known as a tough warrior.

The value of a hobby is well known, and the person who does not possess one is not a well-balanced individual. He is, in fact, asleep, if not entirely dead on his feet. Whether he be doctor, lawyer, merchant, or chief of police, he needs the relaxation of a hobby, and real numismatic awakening will be good for him. The more he keeps his nose to the grindstone during the working day, the more he needs a hobby for relaxation.

The collector of coins not only finds his hobby a delightful diversion but if he is a real numismatist, he learns from his coins a great deal about the history of this world, ancient and modern; about the metals, copper, silver and gold; how dies are made and coins struck, and a thousand and one things about the customs of the people who made and used the coins. Regardless of whether the collector has enjoyed a college education, a collection of coins cannot help but increase one's knowledge, and the hobby is bound to lead a person into interesting paths which have otherwise been closed to him.

— Chrest Lazaro, "A Numismatic Awakening",
The Numismatist, February 1947, p. 191.

Philippine Numismatists

(Ed. Note: Although Gilbert S. Perez was not a Filipino, he served the Filipino people for most of his adult life, and was most generous in contributing his many talents to the benefit of Philippine numismatics, therefore we feel he rightly belongs in this series of prominent Philippine numismatists.)

Dr. Gilbert S. Perez

by

Doris G. Nuyda



Dr. Perez as sketched by Antonio Dumlao. Courtesy of the artist himself.



When old friends and acquaintances are asked about Dr. Gilbert Soroño Perez today, it is his sense of humor, warm, friendly and unselfish nature they seem to remember best. There was, of course, much more to him than these.

He was not only a teacher — a specialist in vocational education — but also a scholar, poet, writer, art-lover, numismatist, philatelist and raconteur, so that people could not but be enriched for having known him.

As an American in the Philippines, he identified himself with the Filipinos he moved around with, always ready to share his interests with them.

Portraits and old clippings of him show that he was a big hulk of man, about six feet tall, with a moustache that in the 1950's already showed grey. He was an American with negro blood but had no negroid features except his kinky hair. Some believe he came from Cuban antecedents, but this is not certain. In the photos you couldn't mistake him, for he towered over everyone, fellow Americans included.

It is a pity that hardly anything has

been written about him. Even his own writings are scattered and in need of compilation. One may still read his poems, however, in some issues of the now defunct Philippine Magazine, and his numismatic articles in publications of the Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society. Current publications like the American Historical Collection Bulletin and Archipelago Magazine have reprinted his articles on the Thomasites. There is also his book entitled "Conceived in Liberty" which provides insights into the man and his philosophies — particularly those concerned with vocational education — but there is only one copy available at the moment and this, not for public use.

What writings there are of the man seem to be limited to brief biographical sketches that accompany reprints of his articles or that come as part of eulogies written on his death on November 22, 1959.

Among those who remember him most today are the members of the Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society which he helped found in 1929. Many of the old members learned the joy and the science of collecting from him, and have passed on his written records — and his memory — to their younger colleagues. Dr. Perez is now constantly referred to in their numismatic publications.

The fact is that during his stay in the Philippines (which was all of 50 years), Dr. Perez had a wide circle of friends, representing the many areas of his interests. We consider it fortunate that in this research, we found ourselves interviewing people who come from the four areas with which he was most identified: in numismatics, *Dr. Pablo I. de Jesus*,

former president of the PNAS and vice-president of Prudential Bank, Manila; art, *Mrs. Purita K. Ledesma*, art patron and founder of the Art Association of the Philippines, and *Mr. Antonio Dumlao*, artist; poetry and writing, *Mr. A. V. H. Hartendorp*, currently editor of the American Historical Collection Bulletin, former editor of Philippine Magazine and the American Chamber of Commerce Journal; vocational education, *Mr. Romulo Y. Mendoza*, former director of the Bureau of Vocational Education.

Dr. de Jesus, who wrote an eulogy on him (in the numismatics magazine), states that Dr. Perez interested himself "in numismatics, history, cartography, anthropology, literature and philately, and was an avid collector of coins, stamps, Filipiniana, paintings, carvings and antiques" to keep abreast of which he was a member of many international societies.

Dr. de Jesus remembers that he was a willing adviser and mentor to all budding coin collectors, and that he possessed a sizeable collection of his own. When World War II broke out, knowing perhaps that, being an American, he would be put in a concentration camp, he deposited his collection to the safe-keeping of his friend and fellow collector, Dr. Jose Bantug.

In the melee during the battle of liberation, the Bantug home was looted and among the items lost was the Perez collection. Far from discouraged, Dr. Perez started all over again, and in Dr. de Jesus' estimate, his new acquisitions far exceeded the old in extent and value. As to the fate of this second collection after his death, neither Dr. de Jesus nor his colleagues in the numismatic society can really say. There were also gold coins

which were reportedly kept in a safety deposit box at the old First National City Bank of New York, but nothing is known of them either, since Dr. Perez' widow and two children who were at the U.S. at the time of his death, did not return to the Philippines nor make any effort to claim his possessions. It seems Dr. Perez lived alone for a great part of his stay in the country and his home, during his last years, was an old house in the compound of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

It was in this house that an inventory of his belongings was later made by a committee formed by the vocational department of the Bureau of Education to which Dr. Perez was long connected. But by that time, the bulk of his collections were gone and only a few inconsequential items remained.

Only once did a Perez coin show up after his death, at least as far as Dr. de Jesus knows. This was a 1732 Dos Mundos which was offered to him for sale and which for ethical reasons he declined to buy. Dr. de Jesus later learned that it was finally bought by an American who obviously was unaware of the circumstances of the coin.

Another aspect of Dr. Perez' personality is revealed to us by a fellow American, A. V. H. Hartendorp, who records in the Bulletin of the American Historical Collection, Vol. I, No. 1, that Dr. Perez was "born in Pensacola, Florida, February 8, 1885, and graduated from Bucknell University with the bachelor of science degree (and) did postgraduate work at the University of Chicago".



Dr. Perez is shown above (standing, 4th from left) with colleagues in the Philippine Booklovers Society, one of the numerous organizations in which he was an active member. Sitting (L-R): Aurelio S. Alvero (deceased), Gandahari Alvero, Mrs. Armando J. Malay, Mrs. Mauro Garcia, Mrs. Michael Goldenberg, Mrs. Hans Steiner, Hans Steiner and Dr. Isidoro Panlasiqui (deceased): Standing (L-R): Gabriel Bernardo (deceased), Felix D. Maramba, Sr., Pedro B. Ayuda, Dr. Perez, Dr. Eufonio Alip, Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing, Dr. Dalmacio Martin, Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson, Armando J. Malay, Michael Goldenberg, (deceased), Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr. and Mauro D. Garcia.

The editor corrects a common misconception that Dr. Perez was a Thomasite. The truth is, he explains, Dr. Perez came to the Philippines at the age of 24 in 1909, eight years after the first batch of American teachers arrived in Manila on the transport Thomas. "But he knew them all," reports Mr. Hartendorp, "and he was of the same breed."

The two Americans met when Dr. Perez was a school superintendent in Lucena. They became good friends and the educator was soon contributing frequently to the editor's Philippine Magazine. Most of his literary contributions were poems in commemoration of Philippine heroes or celebrating life in general. He was also fond of sending to his friends by way of greeting cards, printed copies of his poems. Mr. Hartendorp was recipient of several of these poem cards which

he now carefully keeps among his memorabilia.

Writing must have become a real need towards the end, for a year before Dr. Perez succumbed to cerebral hemorrhage, he suffered a first stroke that impaired his speech. Before this tragic turn of events, Dr. Perez had mastered several Filipino dialects which he spoke with equal facility as Spanish, French and Latin.

In a write-up after the death of his 74-year-old friend, Mr. Hartendorp describes him thus: "He had a host of friends among Filipinos of every class, young and old, both sexes. He visited them in their homes where he would keep a household hanging on his tales and quips."

"A number of Filipino families sur-named Perez called their sons after him," which not surprisingly only "caused confusion" which he thoroughly enjoyed.

He also derived much enjoyment from the company of artists who, after all, were the ultimate craftsmen whom he was always encouraging as a vocational educator. An art collector and connoisseur, he was also friend, sympathizer and coxswain of artists. Recognizing this, art groups often invited him to judge at their contests. In the 1951-52 roster of the Art Association of the Philippines, according to Mrs. Ledesma, he is listed as judge for sculpture.

Mrs. Ledesma, organizer of the AAP saw him as a man "concerned with discovering young students adept at the crafts." But he went beyond just crafts, she adds, he also taught them to work with artistry.

One artist on whom he left lasting impressions is Antonio Dumlao who recalls today that it was Dr. Perez who advised him "to go native", an advice which he found novel, if not strange, for it was 1935, an era when everyone else seemed to look to foreign models for inspiration.

According to the artist, Dr. Perez was very much interested in native design, apparently having discovered it during his travels around the country, and was probably the first to appreciate — and encourage — the artistic potential of Philippine indigenous designs and motifs.

At the time of their meeting, Dr. Perez was chief of the vocational division of the Bureau of Education and his living quarters were not yet in the Trade School compound to which he transferred some time later, but in Intramuros (exact location is pinpointed by Mr. Dumlao, as corner of Magallanes and Real Streets) where he would take his meals at the fashionable La Paima de Mallorca, famous for its sumptuous Spanish dishes and pastries.

Their meeting took place when the American saw a Dumlao painting gracing the cover of a magazine called *Excelsior*. Dr. Perez had written a letter to the editor expressing his desire to buy the cover painting. Mr. Dumlao reports he then went to see him and right there sold his painting for the astonishing (for those times) amount of P35!

Mr. Dumlao's work now commands fees way above that old price, but he fondly remembers the incident and has kept the memory of his friend alive by painting his portrait, a sketched reproduction of which now illustrates this article.

Mr. Romulo Y. Mendoza, former director, now retired, of the Bureau of Vocational Education, knew Dr. Perez way back in 1930 when the latter headed the Vocational Division of the Bureau. Both men worked together in upgrading and modernizing the PCAT as it is now known. Prior to this, Dr. Perez served in various posts in the Philippines as teacher, principal and supervisor. After independence in 1946, he became adviser to the Department of Education and to the President of the Philippines. He was also chairman of the Malacañang Heraldry Committee where his knowledge of insignia designing must have been put to good use.

When asked what he knew of Dr. Perez' ideas and philosophies on vocational education and industrial arts, Mr. Mendoza lent us the only extant copy here of "Conceived in Liberty" where Dr. Perez expounds on his programs and ideas (and his ideals) on the subject which Filipino teachers and students (not necessarily only of vocational schools) could very well still use today.

It was written, says Mr. Mendoza, in the 1930's, so the book must truly have been way ahead of its time. In it, Dr. Perez discusses some of the educational problems in the country at the time – such as the need to get away from the diploma syndrome and stick instead to occupations and trades one was better suited for. Another was the need to re-

structure values that tended to look down on trained labor. And still another was the need to establish more realistic curricula for rural schools. These, one realizes, are problems that exist to this day and one wonders if perhaps Dr. Perez should not be read all over again – if he was ever read at all.

The Seal of the PNAS Designed by Gilbert Perez.



"This seal is very interesting as it shows in the upper left quarter a prehistoric gold coin struck previous to the arrival of the Spaniards. The upper right quarter shows the principal feature of the coins issued by the Sultans of Sulu in the eighteenth century. The lower left quarter shows the Spanish pillar dollar, which circulated extensively in the Philippines during the Spanish regime. The lower right represents the Conant currency now in use. In a central shield of pretense is the motif on the reverse of the one-centavo piece struck by Aguinaldo at Malolos just prior to the fall of the Philippine Republic in 1899."

— From *The Numismatist*, May, 1933. p. 326—



The Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society honored Dr. Perez with a medal having his profile on the obverse, issued on the occasion of its 23rd anniversary.

EDITORIAL

Gilbert S. Perez

For half a century, the hulking figure of Dr. Gilbert S. Perez, Thomasite, was a familiar one not only in the bureau (later department) of education but in all cultural gatherings.

Dr. Perez interested himself in all phases of Filipiniana—history, numismatics, cartography, anthropology, philately, and literature.

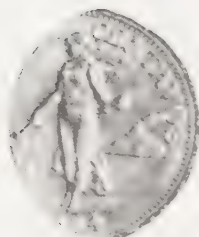
His contributions to magazines and periodicals — all on interesting subjects—must have run to thousands. He was a poet of sorts, too.

Dr. Perez's main contribution to

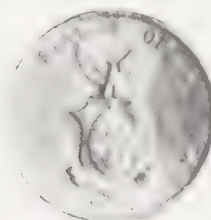
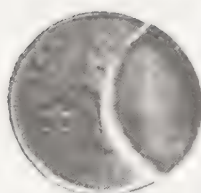
Philippine education was his dedication to the cause of vocational education. He held the position of chief of the vocational education division in the department of education up to his death, and was Malacañang adviser on this subject. Up and down the country, in his younger days, he studied native crafts and lent impetus to the development of manual skills as part of the school curricula.

Dr. Perez is dead but one has only to visit the schools to realize that he has left a permanent legacy.

A GALLERY OF MINT ERRORS ON PHILIPPINE MINOR COINS



CLIPPED PLANCHET



CAPPED DIE

FILLED DIE



LAMINATION ERRORS



CRACKED PLANCHET



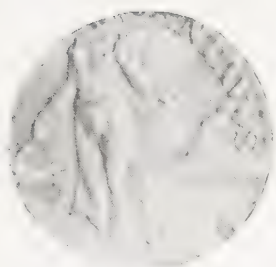
OFF-CENTERED STRIKES



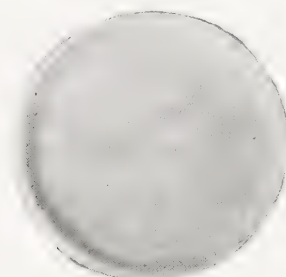
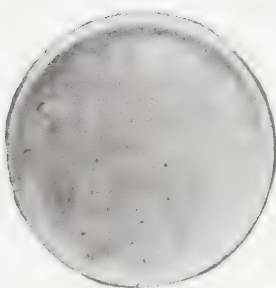
OFF-CENTERED STRIKES



OFF-CENTERED STRIKES



WRONG PLANCHET



BLANK PLANCHET



OFF-CENTERED DOUBLE STRIKES

BUY YOUR BOOK BEFORE YOUR COIN

by

Antonio M. del Mundo

Like any other science, numismatics is dependent on books and other written materials. Perhaps our knowledge of ancient coins or even of modern ones could not have been sufficient were it not for books. A treatise on coins cannot be written even by a distinguished author without referring to previous writings as evidenced by a bibliography which always appears at the end of every article or book.

Books and periodicals are a must to a beginner-collector to complement the knowledge he has gained from fellow collectors and from the study of his own coins. Many sad experiences could have been avoided by the amateur collector if he had bothered to read guidebooks on collecting before he purchased his first coin. There is a shortage of numismatic books in the Philippines, but the Money Museum maintains a permanent reference library open to all individuals interested in numismatic research.

Despite the early stage of development of Philippine numismatics, collectors are still fortunate that a number of books on Philippine coins and currency are available to them, though it is lamentable that all were written by American authors. Books dealing exclusively on Philippine currency are the following:

Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines. Written by Aldo Basso, an American member of the Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society, this is so far the most comprehensive book on Philippine coins and covers the period when the first *barrilla* was minted in the early 18th century up to 1968 with the issuance of the first coins in Pilipino by the Central Bank of the Philippines. It contains historical data, mintage figures and estimated prices for all issues within that period.

U.S. Territorial Coinage of the Philippines by Neil Shafer. Printed by the Whitman Publishing Co. of Racine, Wisconsin in 1961, this is the first published catalog of Philippine coins issued by the American administration (1903-1945). An excellent guide, it lists varieties in detail.

A Guidebook of Philippine Paper Money by Neil Shafer. This catalog of 128 pages containing illustrations, historical data, price valuations and official totals of the country's paper money issued during the Spanish and American administration and the first decade of the Republic, has become the standard reference for Philippine paper notes.

Philippine Emergency and Guerilla Currency of World War II by Neil Shafer. Released only last year, this 464-page

book is the result of years of research and study by the author, who fortunately, concentrated his efforts this time on the most complicated and hitherto unexplored aspect of Philippine numismatics — the Guerrilla Currency. Notes are classified by issuing provinces and corresponding numbers are assigned to each note for easier identification.

Beginners interested in world coins should take note of standard references, e.g. Yeoman's *Modern World Coins* (published by Whitman Publications) and Krause's *Standard Catalog of World Coins*

for modern issues, and Craig's *Coins of the World* for coins dated 1750-1830. Numismatic publications such as *World Coins* magazine, *Numismatic Scrapbook*, and *Coin World*, all published by Amos Press, Inc. (P.O. Box 150, Sidney Ohio 45365) and *World Coin News* published by Krause Publications (Iola, Wisconsin) can be very helpful to the amateurs not only as sources of numismatic information but also to keep up with the trends in values, and to build up healthy relationships with reputable coin dealers.

Divide your day so that you will derive the ultimate good out of life. Don't take business worries home with you at the close of the day. A man who thinks of his work at all hours gets no rest. Sleep relieves your tired limbs, but a hobby and change of interest is the only escape from the burden of your daily grind at the office, shop or profession. You can derive complete rest and relaxation only by having your mind occupied with thoughts different from those during your working hours. Promise yourself to follow these receipts. It is a poor man who cannot make a promise.

Coin collecting and the various side lines of numismatics makes one of the most interesting hobbies. It gives you poise hardly acquired in any other way. Take up the branch in the numismatic field best suited to your character and inclination. There are many side roads in the hobby of collecting coins, medals, decorations and paper money, and all of them lead to a great store of knowledge of the people and past history. The knowledge of classic literature which you derive from the hobby puts you in a class by yourself among your non-collecting friends whose minds are in a dormant state. In a short time your circle of interesting friends will have become greatly enlarged and you will be moving on a higher level of civilization. —

— Theodore Hentgen, "Philosophy of a Collector",
The Numismatist, May 1939, p. 381

Special Article

The Cagayan Resistance Currency:

**An Interview With
Undersecretary Ernesto Valdes And
Former Vice-Governor Hiram Kalata
on February 20, 1975 at 9:30 A.M.**

LEGARDA: Good morning, Undersecretary Valdes. We are gathered in your Office this morning and we have here with us former Vice-Governor Hiram Kalata, Mr. Guy Davis of the Board of the Numismatic Society, Mr. Conrado Ciriaco, Secretary of the Numismatic Society, and of course, Miss Lina Sto. Domingo and Mr. Diosdado Buendia of my Office. We are very happy to be here. We would like to interview you and Gov. Kalata regarding the issuance of guerrilla notes in Cagayan during World War II. Can we start by asking where you started from at the beginning of the war? You were based in Cagayan Province?

VALDES: Yes, I was in Cagayan when the first bombing occurred, and if you remember, it was on December 10 when the Japanese made landings in Gonzaga and several points in the northern tip of Cagayan Province. We were all caught by surprise. Immediately, the Japanese started going south occupying all the towns in the first district of Cagayan.

LEGARDA: At that time were you in the government?

VALDES: We were in the reserve force.

LEGARDA: So when the Japanese advanced, you retreated to the mountains?

VALDES: The Governor of Cagayan then was Marcelo Adduru, who was also in the reserve force. He had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and when he found out that the Japanese were swiftly going south, he transferred the whole government to the second district, crossing the Cagayan River to Tuao. He was in the Philippine Army. If you remember, the Philippine Army was integrated into the USAFFE.

LEGARDA: Do you remember what particular unit you were with? Did you have any designation in the Unit?

VALDES: Well, when Gov. Adduru started recruiting all the disbanded PC men and some army men, we started the Cagayan-Apayao-Kalinga forces.

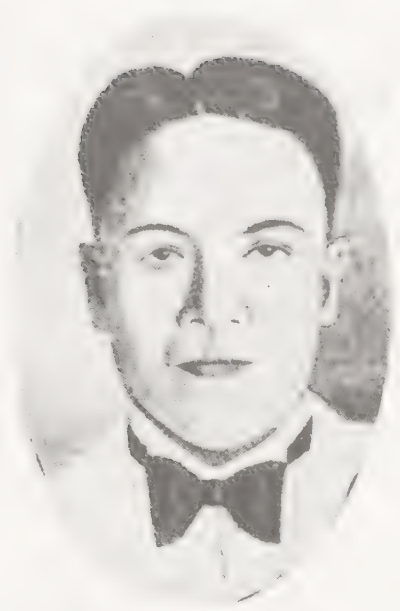
LEGARDA: When was that organized? Would it be January, 1942?

VALDES: Yes, maybe not later than January.

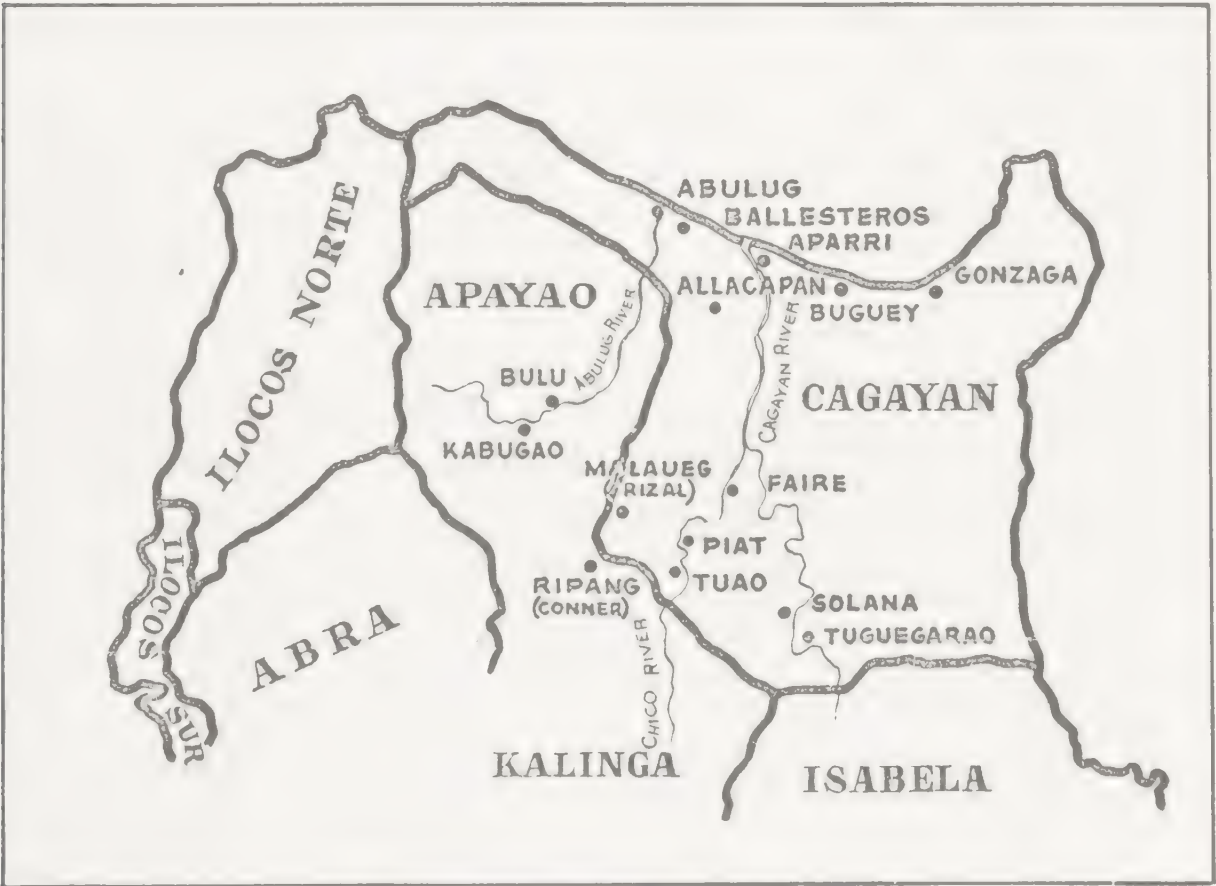
LEGARDA: Now, Undersecretary, we get to our main numismatic concern for today, namely, the issuance and circulation of guerrilla currency or emergency currency in Cagayan. There are quite a number of Cagayan notes. You say that your Unit comprehended Apayao-Cagayan-Kalinga, but there is a separate currency issue for Apayao

VALDES: That was done also by the Cagayan Mint.

LEGARDA: Then let us take them both together. Can you tell us the circumstances which led to your issuance of the emergency currency?



Portrait of Gov. Marcelo Adduru taken when he was Delegate to the 1935 Constitutional Convention.



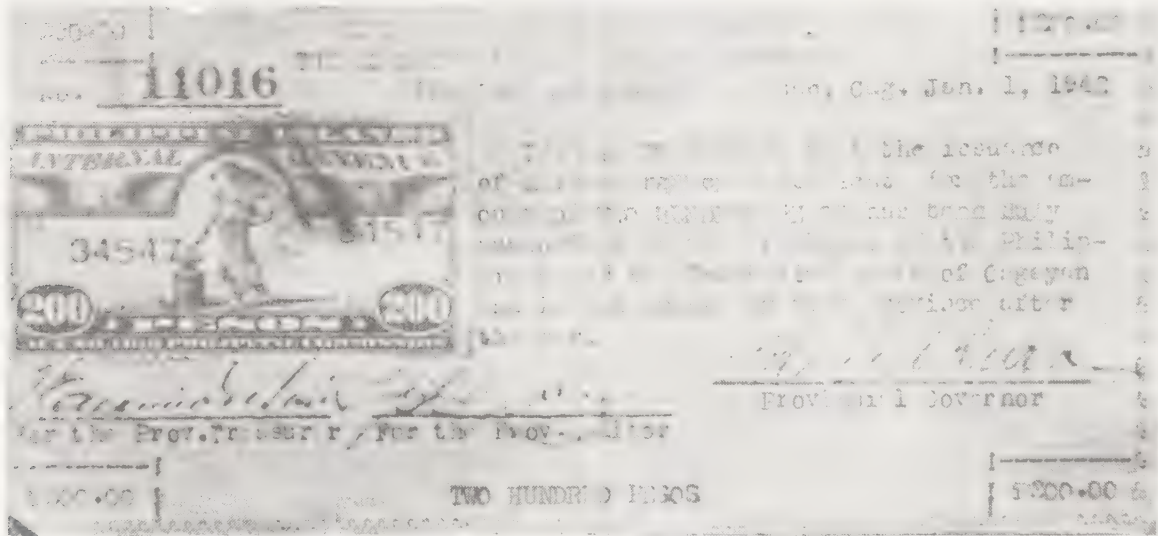
Map of Cagayan, the northernmost province of Luzon Island, Philippines.

VALDES: It is quite a story to tell. When Gov. Adduru assumed command militarily, he transferred the whole Commonwealth government to Tuao, all the teachers in the schools, all Public Works people, in fact the Provincial Engineer, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Schools, the whole governmental machinery followed Gov. Adduru to Tuao. And of course with that the Treasurer had to continue paying the salaries of all these people. The Commonwealth government never ceased to function.

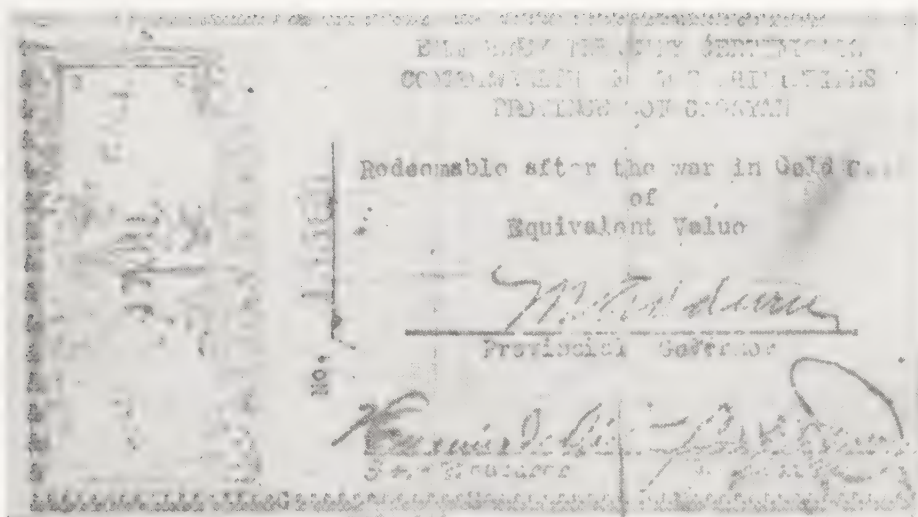
But there came a time when the coffers of the province started dwindling, and he was seriously worried about the situation. One day, when I came back from Buguey — because from Tuao I went to Buguey where I had a little farm lent to me by Vice-Gov. Kalata — I went back again to Tuao, walking about 140 kms. crossing the Cagayan River and many small creeks. When I arrived at the house of Gov. Adduru, I saw he had tears in his eyes. As is usually the case when a man is in a stage of despair, he usually gets some shots of drinks (laughter) and our drinks

then were the “layaw” made of nipa. That’s a strong drink. Tears combined with despair and alcohol — the atmosphere was really pathetic. So, I asked him — by the way, we used to call him Celo — “What’s wrong?” He told me — “Well, you know, Ernesting” — That’s the way he used to call me — “I think we will have to surrender to the Japanese, and the whole force that we have with us because these people have to live and so far we were able to pay them their salaries, but we cannot force them to stay here with us. They need money to buy salt.” A ganta of salt then was about P80.

And I told him, “Celo, we don’t need to surrender. I think we have enough internal revenue stamps yet that we could use. Anyway, these internal revenue stamps are backed by money, by deposits. This is a national currency. This has an equivalent value.” And so he was elated, he was happy, and he ordered, “Let’s see how we are going to do it.” So we came out with a piece of card with the internal revenue stamps. But you know the internal revenue stamps were



Rare Cagayan wartime P200 note with internal revenue stamp (1st series).



Cagayan wartime 50¢ note with drawing of stamp in lieu of actual revenue stamp.

also limited in number and this was not enough to hold the whole government force there. And so I would use the word despair again, to continue and not to disrupt the governmental system. Desperation. We tried to — I would say now the word — “forge” the internal revenue stamps. So we made some prints and printed it on some cardboards also.

LEGARDA: So, Undersecretary, the first issue was made up with the sticking of revenue stamps on mimeographed cardboard in order to meet a fiscal necessity. Now, you said you ran out of revenue stamps: Does this explain this mimeographed reproduction of the revenue stamp?

VALDES: Yes, that is exactly what we had to do.

LEGARDA: This exists, I think, only in the fifty-centavo variety? It does not exist in other denominations that we know.

VALDES: Yes, that's correct, because we tried to discuss the legality of “forging” the internal revenue stamps. The internal revenue stamps are legal documents.

DAVIS: Since you made this only in the 50-centavo denomination you must have made quite a big number of them.

KALATA: As members of the Provincial Board, we decided to issue this 50-centavo because we needed quite a big amount or number to be printed, that is why in order to conserve the stamps left with us, we had to reproduce the revenue stamps on 50 centavos. The number printed was quite large.

DAVIS: You don't recall the number more or less?

KALATA: No, I don't remember now but we surely helped the employees and the guerrillas and Col Praeger, who was operating there.

VALDES: Ralph Praeger, West Pointer.

KALATA: And he had his camp up the Mountain Province with a direct radio to Australia.

DAVIS: How about the ones without the stamps, did you issue any of these without stamps or without this reproduction?

KALATA: Yes.

LEGARDA: Are there any such notes?

CIRIACO: Yes, I understand that there



Sec. Valdes demonstrates how printing was done with carpentry vises.

were such notes without documentary stamps — but probably that was after the stamps were exhausted.

DAVIS: You issued them out without the stamps also and without this?

KALATA: Yes, with the proper recording with the Provincial Treasurer.

CIRIACO: How many approximately were printed?

KALATA: The amount was 750,000.

VALDES: No, the emergency certificates which were authorized on the issuance of these internal revenue stamps — we did not seek any authorization from Pres. Quezon in Washington. It was the Provincial Board that issued it — the resolution of the Provincial Board.

DAVIS: The ones without the stamps or the copy of the stamp here were also printed after this or during the same period?

VALDES: During the same period on the denomination of the fifty's.

DAVIS: You made denominations of above the 50-centavo then of that type?

LEGRADA: You mean of this same type but without any stamps and without any drawing?

VALDES: No, no, no, everything had drawings.

LEGARDA: Everything had a drawing?

VALDES: Yes.

DAVIS: Because we encountered some of them without the stamps, maybe the stamps were taken off, we don't know.

VALDES: Maybe.

DAVIS: So, the ones you have with the drawings are just on the 50-centavo, no other denominations were made.

VALDES: That I remember, yes.

DAVIS: Another question. You have a string here on each of these notes inside. Is that for security reasons?

VALDES: Yes, yes.

DAVIS: I don't see how that could be secured.

VALDES: During that time we had to — you know, usually the peso had those small (threads) — so we thought of putting something also.

LEGARDA: Undersecretary, what was your method of manufacturing these notes? Where did you get the materials — the internal revenue stamps were from the stock of the Provincial Treasurer — but where did you get the cardboard, the mimeographing machines? Did you have to move them from Tuguegarao?

VALDES: No, there were some municipalities which had mimeographing machines. Part we had to steal from Tuguegarao, the Mayor then was Gosengfiao. He was a very good friend of Adduru and of everybody. So, once in a while, when we needed something from Tuguegarao, we sent runners. Whatever he could steal from there, he would send it to us crossing the Cagayan River.

LEGARDA: So that was your source of materials then, cardboard, ink . . .

VALDES: No, I will come to that afterwards.

(Sec. Valdes is summoned from the meeting by an official call.)

LEGARDA: In the absence of Sec. Valdes while he has to attend a signing ceremony, Gov. Kalata is giving us more of his reminiscences. You said, Governor, that you were a member of the Provincial Board at that time. What did you say about the ideas on the currency — It was Sec. Valdes who was the brains behind this?

KALATA: Yes, sir. It's correct the way he said that the provincial government was in a dilemma at that time when he arrived in view of the fact that we ran out of funds. In fact, then Gov. Adduru wanted to surrender to the Japanese, and

Mr. Valdes arrived in time with the information that he could do a printing job, and then Gov. Adduru requested the Mayor of Tuguegarao — Tuguegarao was then under Japanese control — to bring over to Tuao, seat of our government, a printing press. But on crossing the Cagayan River, the Japanese sentries fired at them and the banca capsized and we lost the printing press. So when we had nothing at all to do the printing job, Mr. Valdes thought of improvising by means of getting all the vises from high schools that were unoccupied — Tuao, Faire and Piat. He had all those teachers report over to his department because then we had to set up the mint department, the printing department.

LEGARDA: So that was the Cagayan Mint in Tuao?

KALATA: He put up his own offices and even brought in some silversmiths.

LEGARDA: We'll ask him about that when he comes back.

(Sec. Valdes returns to the room)

LEGARDA: Secretary, let us resume our conversation on these notes. You were in charge of the printing of the currency — of these guerrilla notes. To sum up what we have said so far, you ordered a printing press from Tuguegarao which did not get through because it was fired on by Japanese sentries and the boat capsized in the river, at the Solana crossing, I suppose. So you had to improvise using mimeograph machines, mobilizing school teachers to help you, and using revenue stamps. When you ran short of revenue stamps, you tried drawing one. What made you stop that technique of drawing stamps?

VALDES: The legal aspect of it.

LEGARDA: After this, what did you do? You secured authority from the govern-

ment to issue your own notes?

VALDES: We conferred with Gov. Adduru and I told him this would not be a question of forgery, but we could emit our own certificates. We would not be defrauding the government or anybody. We would then make our own, and he told me, "But how can we do it?" Well, I said it could be done, but I would not do it unless we had the proper authorization from Pres. Quezon, who was then in Washington. And so Gov. Adduru said, "If you really can do it, immediately I am going to send for Capt. Ralph Praeger," who was then in Kabugao, Apayao. He was the commanding officer of the 26th Cavalry, Philippine Scout Unit. He had several Americans, a good number of them with him, I think there were all in all about 47 Americans up there, because Capt. Praeger had in Bulos a powerful transmitting station for which some of our friends from Aparri were able to find a crystal. And finally, we were able to contact Southwest Pacific by a miracle.

And so, I remember Gov. Adduru asked Capt. Ralph Praeger to come down to Tuao. And he came down. He was a huge man, about 6 foot 5, a West Pointer. Gov. Adduru told him that we had to communicate with Pres. Quezon and explained to him why. Capt. Praeger was happy because he told Gov. Adduru, "We have no money ourselves. We have been commandeering food but it is against our principles. We need money also." So Capt. Praeger, after receiving instructions from Gov. Adduru at that meeting, agreed that the whole command including the 26th Cavalry would be placed under Gov. Adduru. As a matter of fact, when Capt. Praeger communicated to Southwest Pacific by radio, he suggested to put all these

forces under and to give Gov. Adduru the command of all the forces.

So, Capt. Praeger left us and with that I started already on the legal tender they used to call the emergency certificates, without waiting for the authorization coming from Pres. Quezon. Because the printing press sank in the middle of the river, though the types were saved, I thought immediately, "Well, I'm going to utilize the carpentry vises." So I told Gov. Adduru — "You send somebody to all the schools where they have carpentry (shops) to get and bring here to Tuao all the vises," and in the meantime, I told him to order the gathering of all the batteries of all those automobiles and trucks that were around because I needed the lead so I could make the dies for these emergency notes. And immediately, we had enough lead and the vises were there and I made the drawings.

You know, I have some knowledge on the question of dies and counterdies because I took up Dentistry. In Dentistry, one of our subjects is metallurgy and we make dies and counter-dies for the molding of gold crowns. I had that idea. So I made the designs and we cast the dies, completely flat, and I made the drawings on the lead, and I sent for one silver-smith, who was good at carving. I remember very well that while we were in the process, we received from a runner news of a radiogram from Pres. Quezon — I mean, Capt. Praeger up there in the hills. And as I told you, I made the printing presses out of the vises, so I had the dies already.

Now, the question was paper. So we thought of a paper that would be strong, and we thought of Manila paper. But then we thought also of the barrio people

handing this money and with most of them, when it rains, they get wet, so it should be a paper that would be waterproof. So I made a very dilute solution of shellac and we dipped all the big rolls in this solution to make them semi-water resistant. So we had the paper. Now the question was the inks that would also be waterproof — water resistant. And I thought, "Well, paints will do." They must be very very diluted so that I could impregnate the rollers. And so that we could have enough paint, we had to commandeer all the paints in all the stores that were around. On the rollers made of wood, we put old undershirts on which we brushed ink. You will notice that for every paper, I had to make several drawings because there were superimposures in different colors.

(At this point some Cagayan and Apayao notes were examined and compared.)

Now, I remember very well when we were deciding, "What are we going to have as a background?" Everybody was saying — "Oh, Victory, Victory". So, it was the eagle for Victory. And I said, "Okay,

conforme" because "V" then is also for "Valdes". (Laughter) So you will see that there are here three colors, the green, the red, and the black and we had these signatures of Marcelo Adduru and the Auditor and the Treasurer. Here, see?

LEGARDA: We notice certain variations. There is one with the Statue of Liberty.

DAVIS: This one. There are two variations at the back. (More notes are examined).

LEGARDA: Yes. The design, the format. See, this is just a simple line, and this is very elaborate. This one — one peso, and this is also one peso, but the back design — the border is different. The obverse is the same, isn't it, Guy? But the reverse is different.

VALDES: Yes. I don't exactly remember this one.

DAVIS: In those dies, did you make new dies of these for the fronts?

VALDES: No.

DAVIS: You were always using the same die for each denomination?

VALDES: No. You know, because of so much printing, the lead not only wore out, but was not clear anymore.

DAVIS: That accounts for the difference some times.



Cagayan wartime note with eagle on obverse symbolizing V for Victory.

LEGARDA: So you made several dies?

DAVIS: Not only one die? That's why I wanted to ask you if there were any counterfeits.

VALDES: No, wait a minute, I had 30 vises, remember that, with 60 teachers. One teacher would be putting the paper, another teacher would be pushing it, then taking it out. Then another teacher would get the paper, put it on stands so it would dry — you see, those paints, you needed to dry them. Then the roller — once in a while you had to put the paint, so open it, ink the roller with the paint, the teacher puts it, makes the print, and the teacher gets it, you roll it again. So, at least we had about 30.

DAVIS: So you had two dies for the P5.00?

VALDES: Oh, more than that, more than that.

LEGARDA: So there were several dies working at the same time?

VALDES: Yes.

DAVIS: The serial numbers were printed right after the whole thing was printed?

VALDES: No, no, right when they were already dried, there the serial numbers were being printed.

DAVIS: From each section? If there were two persons making the 5-peso notes?

VALDES: No, all of these were automatically placed in the driers.

DAVIS: But you said you had two persons making the same 5-peso notes.

VALDES: No, we had 30 people.

DAVIS: No, on the one denomination.

LEGARDA: Did you centralize the numbering? Was the numbering consecutive?

VALDES: Oh, yes, that's automatic, it was an automatic machine.

DAVIS: You have these counter-numbers

here — they do not jibe with the serial numbers? (Points to handwritten numbers.)

VALDES: Of course.

DAVIS: But these are consecutive (the printed ones) while these ones are not consecutive (the handwritten ones). That is one thing that has been puzzling the collectors.

VALDES: These ones are counter-numbers. On the question of counter-numbers, these were also placed in the books to be certain that there would be no forgeries after these would be redeemed. After these would be redeemed, they would check this with this number here.

LEGARDA: So the two numbers have to go together. But they were different.

KALATA: Different books.

VALDES: Yes, naturally, so that we would be sure there would be no monkey business with this thing.

DAVIS: So you did not follow consecutive numbering?

VALDES: Oh no, no.

DAVIS: I was thinking when you gave somebody for counter-signature, you gave him a bunch, and then you put this number?

VALDES: No, no, these were handled by the Auditor and Treasurer. They were the ones putting the counter-numbers to check after redemption.

DAVIS: That's a big job if you gave him a note, let us say, 100 pieces of notes from 1 to 100, he would just take it at random.

VALDES: Yes, I had the whole teaching force.

KALATA: He had a whole house full of people working under him.

VALDES: A whole big house - the Cagayan Mint, and the lady teachers hated



Cagayan wartime P5 note with reverse including Statue of Liberty.

me . . .

KALATA: The Golden Arm of Cagayan

VALDES: - because I was very strict. I had PC soldiers watching.

DAVIS: So you had to give a whole bunch like this to one person?

VALDES: No, it was systematic already. After those notes were already dried, then they went to the Auditor, so he was the one handling also the serial numbers because he would be the one responsible. As far as the printing was done, I took charge. For safety, it was the Auditor and the Treasurer.

DAVIS: This is his counter-signature then

VALDES: Yes.

DAVIS: But these numbers were not his.

VALDES: Yes, he was the one putting those control numbers.

LEGARDA: He (Valdes) just put the serial numbers but after that they (the Auditor and Treasurer) put the counter-number, the control number. Do you have the one with the Statue of Liberty, Guy?

DAVIS: Yes.

LEGARDA: We have several varieties of P5. There is this variety, and then this variety with the Statue of Liberty, modern buildings, and so forth...

VALDES: Yes. These were printed already

up there in the mountains in Kabugao.

LEGARDA: This was no longer in Tuao.

VALDES: No longer in Tuao, because we continued there. And there is also where Gov. Ayochok of Kabugao, of Apayao, came and requested if we could also make money for them.

LEGARDA: Could you tell us about your trek from Tuao to Kabugao? First of all, when you started the Cagayan notes, did you also start the Apayao notes, or did the Apayao notes come later?

VALDES: No, later,

LEGARDA: Did you print any Apayao notes in Tuao?

VALDES: No.

LEGARDA: So what happened? Why did you transfer from Tuao to Kabugao?

VALDES: By constant raids by the Japanese and the Makapilis*, the traitors. From there, we went to Rizal before going to Kabugao. We were pushed, pushed, pushed.

LEGARDA: Your first stop was Malaueg?

KALATA: Ripang.

LEGARDA: From Ripang you went to Kabugao?

* A para-military organization of Filipino collaborators.



Former Vice-Gov. Hiram Kalata, Mr. Guy Davis and Sec. Ernesto Valdes.

KALATA: Then from Kabugao, there was a headquarters down below going to Abulog, the last.

VALDES: I separated from you people already. I went to Buguey.

KALATA: That is where Adduru was captured.

LEGARDA: Where, in Abulog?

KALATA: Down below from Kabugao.

LEGARDA: Anyway, you made these various routes - from Tuao to Ripang, from Ripang to Kabugao. Did you print anything in Ripang?

VALDES: No, it was already in Kabugao.

LEGARDA: So, Ripang was just a stop, a way station. All right, you went to Kabugao. There you printed more Cagayan notes and there you printed the Apayao notes at the request of the Governor.

VALDES: Yes, Ayochock, a small fellow. And Gov. Ablan also came there - Roque. We gave him money. We gave him P37,000. of course, this money-Cagayan notes.

LEGARDA: But Ablan had his own emergency notes in Ilocos.

VALDES: I don't know what was wrong

with that old man. I think he had a lot of enemies there, Roque Ablan.

In fact, after he got the money from us, he disappeared. We never knew anything about him anymore. **Namatay**. (He died).

Now, I will continue. We were really also so downhearted because of the surrender of Bataan and Corregidor in May 1942. We actually received the authorization sometime April, April 10 maybe, when we received the answer from Pres. Quezon authorizing us to print, to emit, emergency certificates equal to the amount of the provincial deposit in the Philippine National Bank. That was the authorization. But then, when Capt. Praeger also requested us money for the use of the U.S. remaining forces because we never surrendered, not even the Americans surrendered, well, it was practically limitless. Capt. Praeger needed a lot of money. But everything was recorded.

LEGARDA: Was that authorized by...

VALDES: By MacArthur, Southwest Pacific.

DAVIS: That's for the Apayao forces.

VALDES: Yes. Now the nice thing that you should know is when Wainwright sent a certain Shorty. He sent some Americans after he surrendered already to tell Capt. Praeger and Marcelo Adduru to surrender, and these Americans came. Two of them were shot. These Americans came with the letter of Wainwright for us to surrender also, and Capt. Praeger said: "To hell with Wainwright. If he wanted us to surrender, he should have done so before he was a prisoner of war. We do not receive orders from a prisoner of war. He should have made it simultaneous. Now if he's a prisoner, you don't know if he is tortured. We don't receive orders from a prisoner of war." And he told those Americans — Shorty was a sergeant, "And under the Articles of War, whenever you get lost, at the first opportunity you have to contact any unit of your Army, you have to join. So I am giving you 24 hours to join us or you will be killed." Those people ran away and they were shot, they were killed, by order of Capt. Praeger.

When I was bringing gasoline upstream from the river for the generator, I raided a Japanese depot. Wiped out the Japanese. I took the drums of gasoline, blue gasoline, and I was able to rescue Mrs. MacQuade, that old American woman who was in Gonzaga who had that logging concession. I rescued her from the Japanese and I brought her back to Kabugao.

LEGARDA: Where was this depot that you raided?

VALDES: In Gonzaga, on the road, because all of this was under my jurisdiction. I was the only one operating in the first district — in the Japanese-occupied area.

LEGARDA: What did you use for the raids... you had PC soldiers?

VALDES: Some of the Bataan escapees and Negritos we organized.

KALATA: He had a Negrito battalion with poisoned weapons.

VALDES: I had my own Negrito battalion.

LEGARDA: So you raided the Japanese depot and wiped them out.

VALDES: Oh, yes, you have to wipe them out because if somebody would be left, you would be raided. So you had to clean everybody, so nobody could talk.

LEGARDA: What were the casualties on your side?

VALDES: We had very very few. But my company, I can account for about 400 Japanese killed.

LEGARDA: So you got the gasoline and took it to Tuao for the generator?

VALDES: No, to Bulos, there in the mountains. You know — to go upstream that river of Abulog with the Isnegs — you know the current there, the rapids. Terrible. Without shoes, because I had no shoes at that time. And I had my Negrito battalion. I used many many times to go hunting with them, and to conserve bullets — we had very few bullets at the start — we used to go with the bow and arrow. I could shoot as good as any Negrito. And I used to go also in a G-string.

KALATA: You tell them about the hand grenades.

VALDES: Ah, yes, the hand grenades we manufactured. We raided Batong-buhay. We got all the TNT and the blasting caps.

LEGARDA: Batong-Buhay Mines?

VALDES: Yes, so we made our own hand grenades: TNT with scrap "karahays" — "kawas"* and then with paper, and tightly with rattan. The blasting caps with some wax and a nail — we cut the nail so

* Large metal cooking container.

that when the nail will hit the ground, it blasts — it explodes . . . the whole thing goes. We tried, but in all our trials, the nail never hit the ground. (Laughter) So, we put a tail this long with three feathers, so that when we filled the grenade, it will just *pasak* (plunge) the nail. I tell you, stronger than a (inaudible). So, you could see our soldiers who were assigned to carry hand grenades, with feathers this long.

But we did something with Frank Camps, an American assigned with us. We knew that the Japanese were going to raid us in Tuao because we used to kill a lot of Japanese in the river taking a bath. There was a bridge there and just after the bridge, there was a kilometer post. We took out the kilometer post, re-made of wood a kilometer post exactly the same; we filled all the dynamite that we could put in the kilometer post — full: scrap

iron, everything that we could place there. We had the blasting machine. We knew the Japanese were going to cross. Frank was the one who operated. I tell you I have never heard so big a noise and concussion as when that kilometer post full of dynamite and everything blew up. It was terrible. No Japanese was left. They never knew what hit them. Frank was the one who worked on that.

DAVIS: Do you have any photographs of your — you were not able to —

VALDES: Oh, no, we had no photographs then. No films.

I still remember the songs we used to sing every time we used to go to sleep by the river at night — “Malmalday to’y pusoc, malmalday” — “My heart is in tears . . .” We used to lie down on the sand by the river, looking at the moon and the stars, tired and waiting, waiting — “When will the Americans come? When will the



Sec. Valdes gestures to show how the notes were hung up to dry after printing.

Americans come? Sing.” — and we used to cry. We used to carry our own food — rice, ginger and salt. No fish, no nothing, whenever we traveled. And we used to cook our rice in bamboo.

LEGARDA: I understand that there was a sad ending for some of these things. Gov. Adduru was captured, Capt. Praeger was captured — how did it all end?

VALDES: Yes, well, the Americans were captured in Bulos. When we were ordered to disband already because of pressure, they used several battalions of Bureau of Philippine Constabulary and Japanese and Makapilis and airplanes. So we were pushed.

KALATA: P100,000 price on the head of Adduru. His (Valdes) was P50,000, mine was P50,000.

LEGARDA: You were worth P50,000 at that time. I hope your net asset value is higher now. (Laughter)

KALATA: Japanese money. But our scrip money was worth much more. It was treasured.

LEGARDA: At that time, the people put a higher value on your currency notes than on the Japanese Occupation money?

VALDES: Yes, yes.

DAVIS: Were there any — like, for instance, if Capt. Praeger commandeered some items — did he give them any receipts?

VALDES: Yes.

DAVIS: These receipts — did they change them for notes?

VALDES: Yes, everything was under receipt. Nothing was commandeered just like that.

DAVIS: But I mean, the receipts themselves, they changed them for these notes?

VALDES: Yes, this was legal tender and — I don't know if it is placed here — “Refusal to accept this note is punishable by

death.”

DAVIS: So this was actually circulated.

VALDES: Oh, yes! As a matter of fact, I'll tell you, there were some Japanese who were using this money also. (Laughter) They thought it was the real Philippine money.

DAVIS: I noted different types of paper, did you run out of paper?

VALDES: No, different types of Manila paper, or maybe less shellac already.

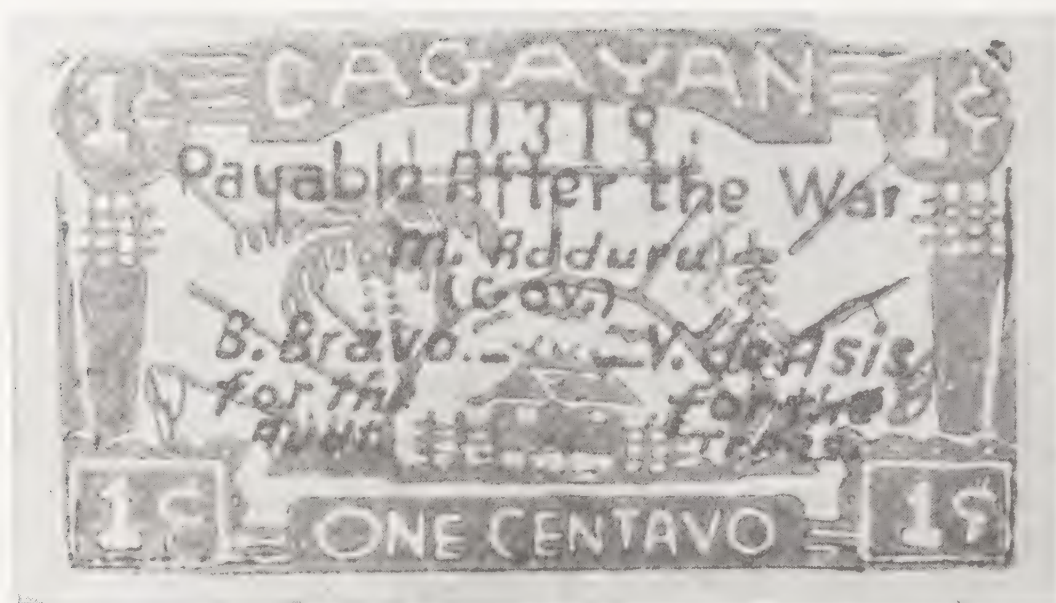
LEGARDA: You got your paper and shellac from all the hardware stores?

VALDES: Yes, we commandeered them even from Ilocos.

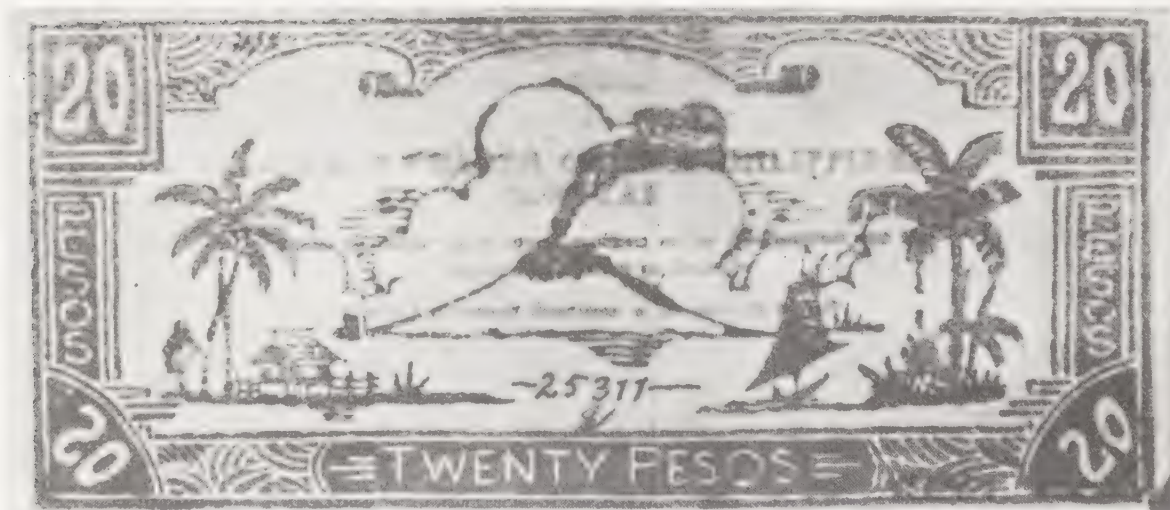
LEGARDA: Going back to the operations here, Capt. Praeger was captured and shipped to Japan according to Gov. Kalata. Gov. Adduru was also captured. But he was not executed.

VALDES: Do you want to hear our personal histories of war? I was sent to Aparri by Conrado Ligot, the Mayor of Buguey. I was a prisoner there in the garrison. The old Benigno Aquino went there once for the KALIBAPI*, and Osias. And I was there in the garrison sitting with the guards when he passed by with a small colonel, Col. Ide, with a long beard. And I said to him in Pampango — “Don Benigno, saupan no cu quene.” (“Help me here.”) You know, he did not even look at me. But Gov. Nicanor Carag spoke to the Japanese. He said — “I know the father. He is the Provincial Fiscal here. This man, I know him from a small boy. He is a good man.”

*The only political organization allowed to exist during the Occupation. The letters stand for “Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas” or Association for Service to the New Philippines.



Cagayan wartime 1¢ note. Rare because few were printed after realizing it could buy practically nothing.



Cagayan wartime P20 note with Mayon Volcano and Philippine rural scenes.

And then, there was a woman, a *querida* of the Kempeitai captain, C.A. She used to get coffee and biscuits from the Japanese and give (them to) me when I was behind bars. Nicanor Carag was a very good man. He was very good to me. After that, because of the recommendations of Carag, they allowed me to be under protective custody with a certain R in Aparri, an engineer, who was a Japanese collaborator. Small, fat fellow. So one day, a Captain of the Bureau of Constabulary, Jose Quirolgico, came to me, and I was no longer under the Japanese, I was under R. already. He said, "Ernesting, the Japanese have found out your real identity. They are going to kill you. They are going to execute you."

As a matter of fact, immediately, when he told me that, I was taken back again under the Kempeitai, and that Kempeitai captain, the boyfriend of C.A. — he was English speaking — told me — he addressed me already as Lieutenant, although previously as Mister — "Lt. Valdes, do you know that the Japanese Imperial Army has all the right to kill you because of these," — and he had this much about me in a dossier — "of the hand grenades, of the money?" It was all on a dossier. I said, "Yes, sir, I know you have all the force to kill me." He was walking like this very slowly. "What do you say about that, Lieutenant?" Perfect English. "Well, sir," I said, "I believe you will not kill me." "Why?" "You see, personally, you and me, we are not enemies. I don't know you, you don't know me. You were ordered by your country to fight, I was ordered by my country to fight, that's why we are fighting. Besides, I don't think that you will kill any prisoner of war. In the same way, if you were my prisoner now, I

would not kill you. I would have you and get as much information as I could from you." The fellow continued walking. That saved me.

The next day, morning, I escaped. I went back to Marsillo on his (Kalata's) land. I had my wife there.

KALATA: Land reform, land reform.

LEGARDA: What you've just taken away from him now.

DAVIS: Now you have to save his life.

VALDES: I have done that many times already (Laughter)

That very night, Quirolgico came again and told me, "I have been ordered to get you and bring you back there. If by tomorrow at 7 o'clock in the morning you are still here, I will get you." Fortunately, there was a truck of the NARIC* getting palay in Pattao. I immediately contacted Conrado Ligot, I asked money. He gave me real money, the old money. So I talked to the driver of the NARIC if I could go in the truck with palay, and he acceded. I remember I gave him P200, old money, our real money, and he placed me, my wife and two kids under the palay sacks. That was how I was able to reach Tarlac, all the way down the Cagayan Valley, without urinating, without anything, without eating, inside the palay.

LEGARDA: This Conrado Ligot, who was that?

KALATA: He was a Treasurer of Buguey but appointed by Nicanor Carag, the Occupation Governor, as Mayor of Buguey.

LEGARDA: When was your operation disbanded?

VALDES: After April 1943.

LEGARDA: They captured you in Bulos also?

*National Rice and Corn Corporation, then known as BIBA for Bigasang Bayan.

VALDES: No, in Buguey. Conrado Ligot was the one who came to get me.

LEGARDA: You had already left the Mountains?

VALDES: Yes, I was down already because there was an order to disband. There was too much pressure.

LEGARDA: That means the guerrilla movement was squelched, was disbanded at that point. And it did not revive again until the end of the war?

VALDES: It did, because after the presidential amnesty of Laurel, everybody came back and we used to meet in the house of Adduru in Pasay, Calle Salud, and there Major Madamba, Gen. Vicente Lim, Gen. Santos, Col. Calvo, myself, and there was a Japanese who was the instructor when they were all prisoners in Cabanatuan in radio *taiso* (calisthenics), "binabae" (effeminate). He used to go there also and he was good with the ex-guerrilleros, this Japanese.

And when we knew that the operations were coming near Leyte already, we decided to go back and operate — Lim to go to the Visayas, Santos, Adduru, Calvo to go back North. I went through the Ilocos. They went here through Isabel. *Nahuli sila*. They were caught going through Isabel. Lim was caught in Mindoro, I think he was handling gold. But we didn't know anything about that. Each group — we separated, we didn't know anything about what happened. We just knew about it after the war already. Adduru was caught; oh, he suffered a lot; Celo suffered a lot, I tell you.

LEGARDA: He was tortured?

VALDES: Oh, terribly. I was not caught. I was able to reach Ballesteros where Joe Aguirre was.

LEGARDA: When you reached Balleste-

ros, did you reorganize the guerrilla units or not?

VALDES: Volckmann was already there. You (Kalata) joined Volckmann with Col. Blackburn, Balao and all. But I can tell you one thing, all these people that are heroes now, they are heroes of 1944-1945. "Wala iyan" at the beginning.

LEGARDA: Yet in the end, they were the ones who projected. So it was you who were the pioneers of the guerrilla movement?

VALDES: Adduru. Adduru was the head of the early guerrillas. Credit must be given to Adduru. We were just followers of Adduru. Adduru is the real man. He was the leader, Marcelo Adduru.

DAVIS: During this reorganization, did you use the same guerrilla money again?

VALDES: No, no more, there were already the Victory (notes). There was money already, and carbines, and everything.

LEGARDA: Well, maybe, the question should be phrased a little differently — after your disbandment but before the activation of these various 1944-1945 guerrilla groups, did your currency continue to circulate or continue to be used by the people in your former areas of operation?

VALDES: It continued somehow, but with the breakdown of Adduru and the force it slowed down.

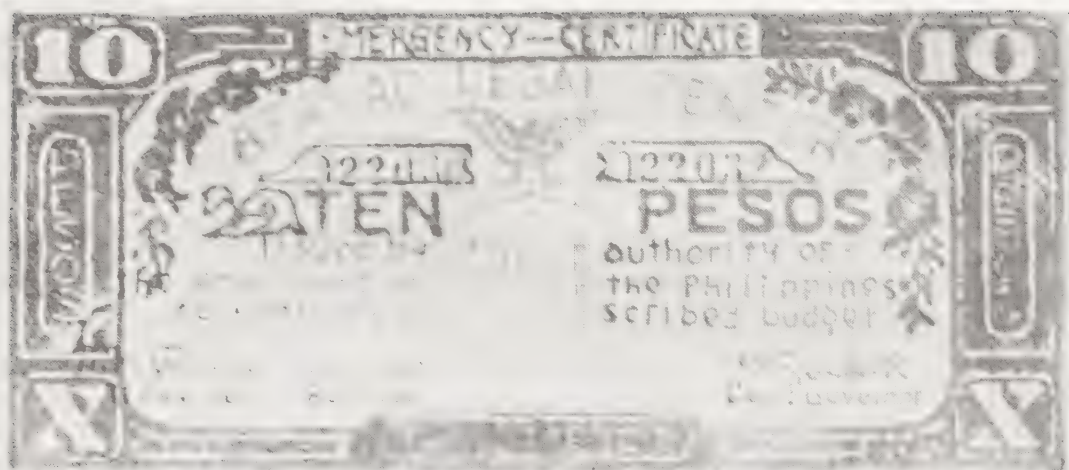
KALATA: In fact, it was a treasure for them to keep that money.

LEGARDA: Were you also caught yourself, Governor?

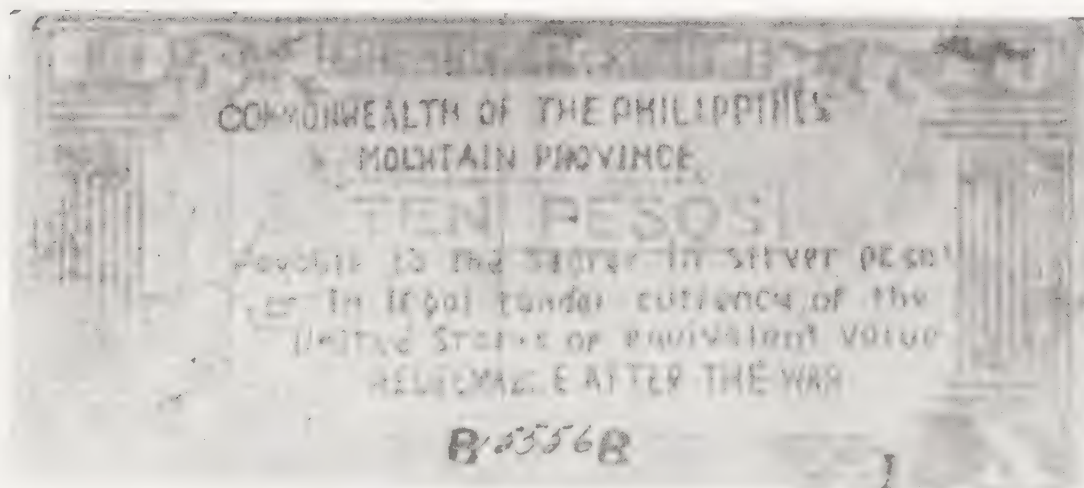
KALATA: Yes, in Allacapan, but later. I was the last.

LEGARDA: You were interned or what?

KALATA: Yes, radio *taiso* and everything.



Obverse of Apayao wartime P10 note, produced by the "Cagayan Mint"



Reverse of the same note depicting sunrise over rice terraces.

VALDES: We were taught Hiragana and Katakana.

KALATA: But after three weeks in Aparri, a certain Japanese — I had to report to them — one of them, he must have been a college friend, told me — “Karata-san, dami-dami American planes, bang-bang, Callao, takusan-takusan hikoki. Beside Cagayan river, very good, you’ll see. Bring family, all right?” (This) he told me one evening when I invited him to drink. After two days, I prepared a boat, we escaped to the west side, back to Faire. Then after a few days, there was a contact coming from Col. Blackburn for me to report. So I went, I joined them.

LEGARDA: Where did you report to Blackburn?

VALDES: At Apayao, Kabugao.

DAVIS: We were talking about the Isabela notes. You have not mentioned anything about Isabela notes. Did you make any

money in Isabela.

VALDES: No, but our money also circulated in Ilocos and Isabela.

LEGARDA: So the Isabela-Nueva Vizcaya operation was distinct. We’ll have to look for someone else who can tell us about those notes.

VALDES: I think the Isabela notes were *maquinilla* (typewritten).

LEGARDA: Yes, mimeographed. But the Ilocos Norte notes, they were also mimeographed. Yours are among the more colorful. These drawings you made yourself?

VALDES: Yes.

LEGARDA: So, Undersecretary, we thank you and Gov. Hiram Kalata for giving us your time this morning in your reminiscences of your guerrilla days, especially in connection with the printing of the guerrilla notes of Cagayan and Apayao. Thank you very much.

EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT

The Honorable ERNESTO V. VALDES (Sultan Mhd. Ansari Valdes Al Haj, to use his Muslim name) has been honored since the war with various demonstrations of appreciation in his province, most commonly by being made an adopted son of various towns. In some of these, he is identified as the “Commanding Officer of the 4th Cagayan Company operating in the towns of Aparri, Camalaniugan, Buguey, Gonzaga and Sta. Ana” and that “he operated at Banty Pukis, a Radio Receiving and Transmitting Station by which he made direct contact with the late President Quezon”. The Resolution of the Municipal Council of Buguey dated

March 4, 1968 calls him “a dentist, Agriculturist, Inventor, Printer of the Ad-duru emergency war notes, creative thinker, man of action, outstanding guerrilla leader, civic leader and a devoted public servant”. He observed his 60th birthday on April 18th.

For an authoritative article by an outsider on the Cagayan guerrilla currency, see C. M. Nielsen, “Emergency and Guerrilla Currencies of North Luzon: Cagayan Part I and Part II” in **The Bank Note Reporter**, Vol. II No. 24 and Vol. III No. 25 (December 1974 and January 1975) pp. 14-15 and 13-15, respectively.

THE GREAT FAIRS & THE COINAGE OF PROVINS (1125-1253)

by

James A. Lock

An important ingredient in the economic revival of Europe in the twelfth century was the institution of the great trading fairs, especially the fairs of Champagne. In today's terms these great fairs can be compared as to their size and scope only to our international expositions or world's fairs. The great fairs were truly all inclusive. They brought together merchants from all parts of Europe and dealing was done in all commodities which could be bought or sold. Each fair lasted from four to six weeks and the preparation for each was so great that a sponsoring city could not hold more than one or two of them per year. The most important series of fairs was the seven fairs held during the course of the year in the district of Champagne in France. This area, being situated roughly half way along the overland route between Flanders and Italy, made the fairs a convenient meeting place for the Flemish merchants exporting their woolen cloth and the Italian cloth-importing merchants.

Each year two of the Champagne fairs were held in the town of Provins, the fair of St. Quiriace being held in May and the fair of St. Ayoul being held in September. It is said that the early silver deniers of Provins, in the Carolingian tradition, portrayed the monogram of King Eudes, as in Fig. 1, encircled by a



Fig. 1

legend on the reverse. Over a period of time, the monogram degenerated into a series of straight parallel lines connected by a long line perpendicular to them as in Fig. 2. At some point it was recognized that this blundered monogram resembled a comb, *peigne* in French, and that this would provide a good mnemonic on the last syllable of the word Champagne, the district in which Provins was located.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

From this point, somewhere around the end of the eleventh century, to well into the thirteenth century, these deniers of Provins were struck with a comb replacing the monogram as in Fig. 3. At the height of importance of the Champagne fairs, these deniers were struck by Count Thibaut II (1125-1152), Henri I (1152-1180), Henri II (1180-1197), Thibaut II (1197-1201,) and Thibaut IV (1201-1253). The denier of Fig. 3 is that of Thibaut II.

These deniers of Provins, being the coin of the sponsoring city of the fair, were probably often made the currency in terms of which the prices of goods were reckoned. However, since the merchants from all over Europe came to these fairs bringing the currencies of their native lands, the money changers did a brisk business in converting the currencies of the buyers to those of the sellers or converting the currencies of both to the deniers of Provins. For their services they extracted a fee making the effective price of goods somewhat higher than the asking price of the sellers.

As mentioned above, one item which did a high volume of business at the fairs was Flemish cloth. In particular, it was purchased in great quantity by the Italian merchants both for use in Italy and for export to the Levant. An interesting situation occurred with respect to the

Roman merchants. The French cloth exporters demanded of the Roman merchants that they pay in Provins deniers rather than in Roman deniers. As a result, instead of going through the money changers and effectively paying more for the cloth, in about the year 1184, the Roman Senate decided to strike its own version of the Provins deniers but carried the Roman legends ROMACAPTVT MVN and SENATVS P Q R as in Fig. 4. Thus the Flemish-French cloth market inspired this unusual and idstinctive coinage of the city of Rome.



Fig. 4

Today the **deniers** of Provins are somewhat scarce but can be obtained with a little patience. The imitative deniers of Rome, on the other hand, are rare and are seldomly seen. Even so, both provide examples of the extreme intricacy and the great historical relevance of medieval European numismatics.

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COUNTERMARKED SPANISH DOLLARS USED AS BRITISH CURRENCY

by
Harry Stride

In the article on Spanish Colonial Coinage in South East Asia by Mr. Brameld in the January 1975 issue of *Barrilla*, reference was made to the circulation of countermarked dollars in the United Kingdom, and it may be of interest if the circumstances of this special issue of currency were explained.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century very little silver coinage was issued in England owing to the high price of silver bullion which gave the silver coins an intrinsic value higher than their face value. Any issue of silver coins would therefore have been melted up and sold as bullion. Much of the coin already in circulation was disappearing in this way and only those coins badly worn and consequently of low bullion content were left to perform the function of currency.

In 1793 a commercial panic swept over the country that brought down numerous country bankers who had an enormous note issue. The Government was making enormous demands on the Bank of England and the country was threatened by an invasion by Napoleon. A general distrust of all banknotes arose and a rush ensued to convert notes for bullion and its resources were soon so nearly exhausted that to save a national panic, the Government stepped in. The Privy Council, held a meeting on Sunday, February 26th, 1797 at which an order was issued for the Bank to suspend its cash payments.

Five pounds was the smallest note then issued by the Bank and normally these notes were payable on demand and in gold and silver coin. The essential part of the Order in Council stated "It is indispensably necessary for the public service that the Directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject and the proper measures adopted thereupon for maintaining the means of circulation". As a first step an Act was passed authorizing the Bank to issue notes of lower denomination than five pounds, but this measure failed to solve the difficulty as those who had gold and silver coins refused to part with it in exchange for notes. Small change was of course essential for the daily life of the people, and with no gold or silver coin being issued by the Bank, the position soon became desperate.

At the time the Government were in possession of a large quantity of Spanish dollars which had at various times been acquired from captured vessels. It was decided therefore to countermark these coins and issue them as currency in the hope that they would circulate and relieve the pressure for small change.

On March 6th 1797 a Government notice was issued as follows: "In order to accommodate the public with a further supply of coin for small payments, a

quantity of dollars, which have been supplied by the Bank and stamped at the Mint are now ready to be issued." It was decided to issue these dollars as pieces of 4s/6d but the price of silver having risen so that the bullion value of the dollar was 4s/8d, the value of these coins was fixed at 4s/9d. The coins thus issued were Spanish pillar dollars usually of Charles III and Charles IV of Spain and mostly came from the Spanish American Mints of Mexico City, Lima and Potosi. They were over stamped with a small oval punch bearing the head of King George III such as was used for hall marking gold and silver plate. (Fig. 1) The practice of hall marking precious metal in England dates back to 1300 A.D. and was designed to ensure that all gold and silver articles offered for sale conformed to specified standards of finess.

At first these countermarked dollars were very popular and some 2,325,099 were issued to an eager public. Within a short time, however, evidence appeared that large numbers of counterfeits were circulating. The Spanish dollar had a very wide circulation, large quantities being available in other parts of Europe, and as the countermarked dollars were passing as coin in England at a rate above their bullion value, it was soon the case that by means of an imitation stamp the English currency was adulterated extensively with both genuine and counterfeit dollars stamped with a forged punch.

Steps were accordingly taken to withdraw from circulation all those dollars which were determined to be of fine silver, but it was subsequently found necessary to re-issue dollars but with a new stamp consisting of the King's head, as used on the smallest coins contained



Fig. 1

an octagonal frame. (Fig. 2) This new device, however, was ineffective and within a short time, spurious coins and forged countermarks became plentiful.

The real trouble was of course that the technique of coining was not sufficiently good to give to the money a stamp which it was beyond the skill of the forger to imitate. Minting was still mainly a manual operation assisted by crude machinery which had been invented in the sixteenth century.



Fig. 2

In the second half of the eighteenth century, however, Matthew Boulton, in conjunction with James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, had devised an entirely new type of coining press, and by 1790 had erected in his factory at Birmingham eight of these presses, worked by a steam engine and each capable of producing 50 large or 150 small coins a minute as compared with a maximum of 25 coins a minute from the existing hand-operated machines in the Royal Mint. Sample coins produced from these presses proved to be of such excellent workmanship and so accurately struck that effective forging was made almost impossible.

In 1804 a new dollar was issued by the Bank of England bearing on one side the effigy of the King with his style and titles and on the other side the impress of the Bank of England. This dollar however, was the Spanish dollar in a new guise, for by means of Boulton's new machinery, the original design of the dollar was completely effaced by one blow from the new coining press and replaced by the design of the new dollar. The general view was that the transformation was most efficiently executed, although it was claimed that a careful inspection of some of the coins disclosed faint tracings of the Spanish impressions.

To protect the public against counterfeits, a statement was issued explaining the differences secured by the new process of coining as compared with dollars

produced by the existing methods. The new dollars were struck in a steel collar which meant that they were all of uniform diameter and had a perfectly straight edge. Under the existing method of coining with the manually operated machine, the use of a collar was not practicable so that at the moment of striking, the metal of the coin spread outwards so that the coins were irregular in size and thickness with a rough edge. The genuine Spanish dollars weighed on average 416 grains but varied in diameter by as much as 6mm with consequent variations in thickness. Counterfeit dollars were light in weight, varying between 310 and 375 grains.

The predominance of the Spanish Dollar in those times, however, compared with the function of coins in the present day shows how great has been the change wrought by the "whirligig of time". The revolution of coinage technique initiated by Boulton and Watt has practically eliminated counterfeiting and the many other abuses to which coins had been subjected over hundreds of years. The function of metallic currency as a medium for international trade, for which purpose a coin was required to possess a bullion value, and of which the Spanish Dollar is probably the supreme example, has now been superseded by paper instruments, while the use of coins for domestic transactions has become subservient to banknotes and cheques.

SAVE IN BANKS

WORLD COINS

Sidney, Ohio 45365

February 25, 1975

Drs. Ben and Angelita Legarda

We have made separate stories in **Coin World** and **World Coins** about the election of officers of your Society and a review of **Barrilla**. I am sure your readers recognize **Barilla** as a substantial contribution to numismatics not only of the Philippines but on a worldwide basis.

It is seldom that a new publication achieves such quality in such a short time. We realize it is much work but your efforts do show through the pages of the magazine.

Cordially,

(SGD) COURTNEY L. COFFING
Editor

BANCO CENTRAL DEL URUGUAY

Montevideo, marzo 3 de 1975

Sr. Gerente del
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila, Filipinas

Muy señor nuestro:

Nos es grato acusar recibo del interesante follete titulado "Barrilla" editado por The Central Bank Money Museum Quarterly No. 2 que mucho agradecemos y que estimamos continuar recibiendo.

Sin otro motivo particular, aprovechamos la oportunidad para saludarlo con la consideracion mas distinguida.

(SGD.) RODOLFO SIENRA FERRER
Asistente de Administracion

DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

February 25, 1975

Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr.
Central Bank of the Philippines

Dear Dr. Legarda:

Thank you very much for sending us the third issue of your publication **Barilla**, which we received a few days ago. It contains, as the previous numbers, several articles which are of particular interest to us, such as the ones dealing with Indian coins and the counterstamping of Spanish colonial coins in Southeast Asia.

With best wishes for the success of your publication also in future, we are,

Very truly yours,
(SGD.) ILLEGIBLE

BANCO CENTRAL DE BOLIVIA

La Paz, 23 de Abril de 1975

Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr.
Central Bank of the Philippines
Manila

Apreciado Dr. Legarda:

Hemos recibido el segundo numero de su apreciada revista **Barrilla** editada por el Museo de Monedas del Banco Central de Filipinas, la cual contiene interesante material de informacion numismatica.

Mucho agradeceremos enviarnos el primer numero de esta su revista, asi como inscribirnos en su lista para recibir los numeros subsiguientes.

Con este motivo, nos es grato saludar a Ud. con toda atencion.

(SGD.) MILTON PAZ CARDOZO
Sub-Gerente Tecnico

(SGD.) GUARBERTO HERBAS Z.
Gerente Tecnico

RECENT MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

Three important coins in the history of Philippine coinage were recently acquired by the Museum. One is an 8-escudo gold piece from Santiago, Chile counterstamped with a crowned "F.7^O" for the Philippines. Only one other sample of this type is known, and belongs in a private collection. (Fig. 1)

The second major acquisition by the Museum is a beautiful, well-struck specimen of the "Manila 1830" counterstamp. This is an exceedingly rare specimen because that year the machinery being used

for the counterstamping operations broke down. The counterstamp itself was later changed to a small circular punch featuring the crowned initials "F.7^O". (From the Mena Crisologo collection). (Fig. 2)

The third rare coin recently acquired is a one-real silver coin Zacatecas mint with a "Y.II" counterstamp. Here again, the rarity of a counterstamped minor coin and the extra fine condition of both coin and counterstamp make this addition to the Museum's collection a truly desirable one. (Fig. 3)



OBV.



REV.

Fig. 1



OBV.

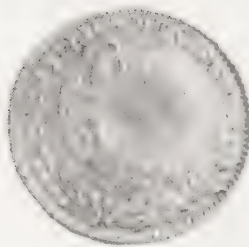


REV.

Fig. 2



Obv.



Rev.

Fig. 3.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM

Canadian Ambassador Frank B. Clark recently presented Deputy Governor Benito Legarda, Jr. with a set of the Third Series of Canadian Olympic Coins for display in the Museum. The Canadian Olympic Series are being sold by the Philippine National Bank to interested collectors.

The Franklin Mint donated a 100 balboa gold proof coin of Panama to the Museum's collection. They also donated the Franklin Kit" which is a set of tools and chemicals employed to preserve proof coins and medals.



Canadian Olympic Coins
(3rd Series)



Dep. Gov. Benito Legarda, Jr. acknowledges a donation of the 1976 Olympic coins from Canadian Ambassador Frank B. Clark (right).

OTHER DONATIONS:

- 2 pcs. 10-mark specimen banknotes. Donated by the **National Bank of the Democratic Republic of Germany.**
- 1 pc. 5-Deutsche Mark coin. Donated by **Deutsche Bundesbank.**
- 1 pc. 10-Kroner specimen banknote. Donated by **Danmarks National Bank.**
- 2 pcs. 100-schilling coins. Donated by the **National Bank of Austria.**
- 1 pc. each, 10 & 100 ls. pound specimen banknotes. Donated by the **Bank of Israel.**
- 1 pc. 10-Lirasi specimen banknote. Donated by the **Central Bank of Turkey.**
- 1 pc. 50-Dollar specimen banknote. Donated by the **Bank of Canada.**
- 1 pc. 10-pound specimen banknote. Donated by the **Bank of England.**
- 1 pc. 1,000-Kroner specimen banknote. Donated by **Danmarks National Bank.**
- 2 pcs. 10-rupee coins. Donated by the **Bank of Indonesia.**
- 1 pc. 500-Franc specimen note. Donated by **Banque Centrale Des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun.**

CB SIGNS MINTING CONTRACT WITH FRANKLIN MINT.

The Central Bank has recently signed a minting contract with Franklin Mint, Pennsylvania, by which the Franklin Mint will be the official minter for all proof and specimen sets of regular coinage to be issued starting in 1975. The Central Bank plans to release a new commemorative coin in September 1975. The obverse will portray the bust of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, and the legend "Ang Bagong Lipunan" above, and the date "Setyembre 21, 1972" below. The reverse will have the seal of the Republic. The new commemorative coins will be issued in gold, silver and nickel. Proof and specimen coins of the silver and nickel will be minted at the Franklin Mint. Nickel coins for circulation will be minted by Sherritt-Gordon Mint. Information about obtaining these coins can be acquired from the Cash Department of the Central Bank.

10 pcs. coins. Donated by the **Central Bank of Yemen.**

COCKTAILS AT THE MUSEUM

The Money Museum was the site of a cocktail party tendered recently by Finance Sec. & Mrs. Cesar Virata for the members of the French panel to the RP-France Tax Treaty Negotiation. It was a novel experience for both hosts and visitor alike - talking taxes over glasses of wines and juices and at the same time, viewing the numerous exhibits of money - the target of those taxes. Other guests included senior officials from the Department of Finance and the Central Bank headed by Gov. Gregorio S. Licaños and Dep. Gov. Benito Legarda, Jr.

VISITORS TO THE MONEY MUSEUM

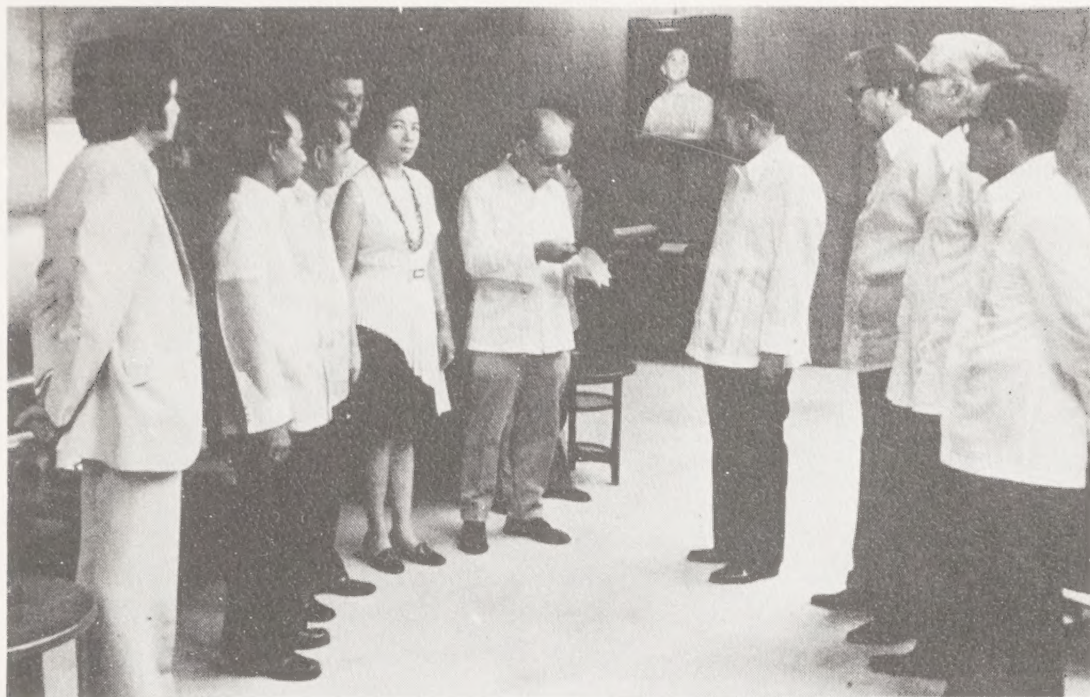
A slump in the volume of visitors to the Money Museum was registered during the quarter just ended, with 4,000 visitors compared to the previous quarterly average of 12,000. The drop, however, was merely seasonal and can be attributed to the final examinations and subsequent summer vacation of students who compose the main bulk of Museum visitors. Organized groups were the following:

PMA Class 1976

Asian-American Free Labor Institute
Daughters of Charity
V. Luna Medical Center Officers
Civil Service Seminar
U.S. Currency Control Group
Rizal Federation of Women's Clubs
Muslim Group
Kabikolan History Group
Camp Crame Officers
Our Lady of Grace Academy
Golden Gate Colleges
Toro Hills Elementary School
Kaligayahan Elementary School
San Beda College (H.S.)
T. Paez Elementary School
Centro Escolar University faculty
Araneta University (H.S.)
Nazareth School
Caloocan High School
Makati Elementary School
Montessori School
St. Mary's Academy
Zamboanga High School
Colegio de Santa Isabel (Naga)
Quezon Memorial Colleges
St. Stephen's High School
University of the East
University of Manila
Sacred Heart College.

A coin collector has vision - to him a coin is not just a piece of money with a premium value. It visions his country's history; it mirrors its wartime activities, its peace time pursuits, its progress and its setbacks - in all of which the coin has played its part. The coin helped make and is a part of, not merely a product of history. And too, as he gazes fondly at his coin, there arises visions of his childhood - and stick candy; adolescence, sweethearts - and day dreams; manhood, the altar - and the blessed event, serene old age, a silver haired helpmate - and his coin collection.

- Frank C. Ross, "Visions of a Coin Collector",
The Numismatist, February 1947, p. 172



Mr. Antonio Bantug, President of the Philippine Numismatic & Antiquarian Society, presents to Gov. Gregorio S. Licaros a special award for outstanding service to numismatics through the establishment of the Central Bank Money Museum. Witnessing the ceremonies are the newly elected PNAS officers: Richard Lopez, Daniel W. Tantoco, Jr., Conrado Ciriaco, Andrew Drzik, Angelita G. Legarda, Ben Carpio (partly hidden), Manuel P. Manahan, Guy Davis and Antonio Catu.



The PNAS officers and their guests at the CB Executive Lounge. Sitting (L-R): Mesdames Rosario Tantoco, Lucila Ciriaco, Anita Specker, Corky Margulies, Mr. Antonio Bantug, Dra. Angelita G. Legarda, Mr. Francis Margulies, vice-president of Franklin Mint, and Deputy Gov. Benito Legarda, Jr. Standing (same order) are: Messrs. Antonio del Mundo and P. Siervo Dizon of the Central Bank, Richard Lopez, Antonio Catu, Ben Carpio, Daniel Tantoco Jr., Conrado Ciriaco, Guy Davis, Robert McGrath, president of World Coin Corporation, and Andrew Drzik of the PNAS.



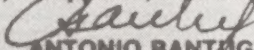
FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO NUMISMATICS
IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK
MONEY MUSEUM

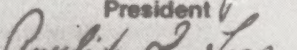
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SPECIAL AWARD

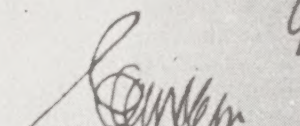
is presented by the
PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
to the

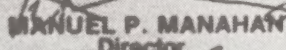
HONORABLE GREGORIO S. LICAROS
Governor, Central Bank of the Philippines

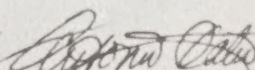
Manila, Philippines, February 22, 1975



ANTONIO BANTOG
President

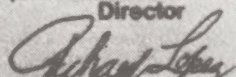

ANGELITA G. LEGARDA
Vice President


CONRADO F. CIRIACO
Secretary

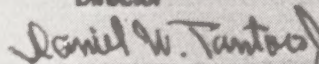

MANUEL P. MANAHAN
Director



ANTONIO CATU
Treasurer


GUY DAVIS
Director


RICHARD LOPEZ
Director


BEN CARPIO
Director


DANIEL W. TANTOCO
Director


ANDREW DRZIK
Director

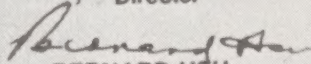
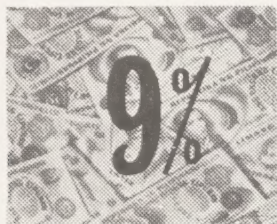

BERNARD HSU
Director

Photo of Award presented to Gov. G. S. Licaros by the PNAS of-
ficials at ceremonies held on April 4, 1975.

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